

nonjudgmental—i.e., we censor ourselves. This is not civility. It is cowardice, or well-intentioned self-deception at best.

The little-known story of Dimitar Peshev shows both the power of self-deception and the explosive effect of telling the truth and the dangers inherent in allowing the rule of law and the truth to succumb to political movements of the moment.

Peshev was the vice president of the Bulgarian Parliament during World War II. He was a man like many—simple and straightforward, not a great intellectual, not a military hero—just a civil servant doing his job as best he could, raising his family, struggling through a terrible moment in European history.

Bulgaria was pretty lucky because it managed to stay out of the fighting, even though the Nazis had placed the Bulgarian government—and the king—under enormous pressure to enter the war on the side of the Axis, or at a minimum to permit the destruction of the Bulgarian Jews. Bulgaria had no tradition of widespread anti-semitism, and the leaders of the country were generally unwilling to turn over their own citizens to certain death. But like all the other European countries, Bulgaria moved toward the Holocaust in small steps.

Peshev was one of many Bulgarian officials who heard rumors of the new policy and constantly queried his ministers. They lied to him, and for a time he believed their lies. Perhaps the ministers somehow believed the lies themselves. But in the final hours, a handful of citizens from Peshev's hometown raced to Sofia to tell him the truth: that Jews were being rounded up, that the rains were waiting.

According to the law, such actions were illegal. So Peshev forced his way into the office of the interior minister, demanding to know the truth. The minister repeated the official line, but Peshev didn't believe him. He demanded that the minister place a telephone call to the local authorities and remind them of their legal obligations. This brave act saved the lives of the Bulgarian Jews. Peshev then circulated a letter to members of Parliament, condemning the violation of the law and demanding that the government ensure that no such thing take place.

According to his biographer, Peshev's words moved all those "who until that moment had not imagined what could happen but who now could not accept what they had discovered." He had broken through the wall of self-deception and forced his colleagues to face the truth.

There is no monument to this brave man. Quite the contrary, the ministers were embarrassed and made him pay the price of their wickedness. He was removed from the position of vice president, publicly chastised for breaking ranks and politically isolated.

But he had won nonetheless: The king henceforth found ways to stall the Nazis; the leader of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church publicly defended the country's Jews; and even the most convinced anti-Semites in the Bulgarian government dared not advocate active cooperation with the Third Reich.

After the war, when the communists took over Bulgaria, they rewrote the wartime history to give the Communist Party credit for saving the Jews. Peshev was sent to the Gulag, and his story was only rediscovered after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Pope John Paul II has traveled the entire world challenging tyrants and murderers of all sorts, speaking to millions of people, bringing them a single, simple message: "Be not afraid."

He preached this message to people living under communist tyranny in Poland, in Czechoslovakia, in Nicaragua and in China:

"Be not afraid." He preached it to Africans facing death from marauding tribes and murderous disease: "Be not afraid." And he preached it to us, warning us how easy it is to be trapped in a "culture of death" even in our comfortable and luxurious country: "Be not afraid."

Those three little words hold the power to transform individuals and change the world. They can supply the quiet resolve and unvoiced courage necessary to endure the inevitable intimidation.

Today we are not called upon to risk our lives against some monstrous tyranny. America is not a barbarous country. Our people are not oppressed, and we face no pressing international threat to our way of life, such as the Soviet Union once posed.

Though the war in which we are engaged is cultural, not civil, it tests whether this "nation: conceived in liberty . . . can long endure." President Lincoln's words do endure: "It is . . . for us [the living] to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion . . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain . . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom . . . and that government of the people . . . by the people . . . for the people . . . shall not perish from the earth."

The founders warned us that freedom requires constant vigilance and repeated action. It is said that, when asked what sort of government the founders had created, Benjamin Franklin replied that they had given us "a republic, if you can keep it." Today, as in the past, we need a brave civic virtue, not a timid civility, to keep our republic. Be not afraid.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Corporation for National Service which was hosted by my home State of Mississippi. Mississippians are known for their hospitality and compassion, so playing host to this meeting in Jackson was a natural fit.

The board members used this forum to elect Stephen Goldsmith, chairman of the board of directors for the Corporation for National Service. As the former mayor of Indianapolis, Chairman Goldsmith earned a reputation for innovative thinking, reducing spending, and improving infrastructure. I wish him the best of luck in his new role as chairman.

I also understand that at this year's meeting of the board, a coalition of religious and community leaders praised President Bush for his faith-based and community initiatives, and announced the creation of the Mississippi Faith-Based Coalition for Community Renewal. My constituents advise me that this coalition will work with the President to implement his faith-based plan and bring hope and opportunity to all Mississippians.

Mississippi is truly proud to have been chosen as the host site for the 2001 meeting of the board of directors of the Corporation for National Service. I

want to encourage other boards, organizations, corporations, and groups to hold their special events in Mississippi and share in all we have to offer.

HONORING NOBEL LAUREATES

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, on July 18 here in Washington, the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology will be honoring its members who have won the Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology. The honorees include the three Nobel Prize winners from the year 2000: Dr. Arvid Carlsson from Goteborg University in Sweden, Dr. Paul Greengard from Rockefeller University in New York City, and Dr. Eric Kandel from Columbia University in New York City. Also being honored is the 1970 Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Julius Axelrod from the National Institutes of Health in Maryland. Together, these Nobel Prize winners have helped us begin to understand how that most mysterious and important human organ, the brain, actually works.

The brain is a huge collection of nerve cells, connected to each other in complicated networks. Nerve impulses, which are the means of communicating information from the brain to the various parts of the body, are conducted from one end of a nerve cell to another by a form of electrical action. Dr. Axelrod's work set the stage for our modern knowledge of brain neurochemistry by establishing the important role of neurotransmitters, which are chemicals that serve to transmit these nerve impulses from one nerve cell to another through a connecting region called the synapse. A key first step in understanding the brain was this discovery that, as nerve impulses move from nerve cell to nerve cell, they switch from an electrical conduction to a chemical conduction and then back again to an electrical conduction.

Dr. Carlsson started to fill in this general outline by discovering that the chemical dopamine was one of these important chemicals that transmits nerve signals from one nerve cell to another. Moreover, dopamine seemed to be very important in controlling body motions. Dr. Carlsson's work with experimental animals who were deficient in dopamine led to the seminal discovery that Parkinson's disease in humans, a disabling and progressive disease associated with tremors and impaired mobility, was directly related to a deficiency of dopamine in certain parts of the brain. This landmark finding led directly to the treatment of Parkinson's disease with L-dopa, a drug that is converted to dopamine in the body. To this very day, the foundation for treatment of this illness is the use of medications that increase dopamine in the brain or mimic its action there.

Dr. Carlsson also discovered that the drugs used to treat schizophrenia, a severe mental illness affecting thought processes, also seemed to work by affecting the action of dopamine in the

brain. In contrast to the situation with Parkinson's disease, in which administration of L-dopa seemed to work by increasing dopamine in the brain, the antipsychotic drugs such as thiorazine, which are used to treat schizophrenia, seemed to work by blocking the action of dopamine in the brain. To this very day, medications that block the effects of dopamine remain the mainstay of treatment for schizophrenia. Dr. Carlsson's work was instrumental in establishing the biological foundation of mental illness, which has led to our ability to target treatment of such disorders with medications based on their specific biochemical cause.

Dr. Greengard carried this line of work one step further, examining exactly how such neurotransmitters work as they transfer nerve impulses from one nerve cell to another through the connecting region called the synapse. He described in detail the cascade of chemical reactions that occurs as the neurotransmitter chemicals stimulate the next nerve cell in the nerve pathway, which results in conversion of the nerve impulse back into an electrical signal. Particularly important was the discovery of the different speeds at which these nerve signals are transmitted across the synapse. This framework enabled him to establish, on a molecular and biochemical level, the mechanism of action of various drugs that act on the central nervous system.

Finally, Dr. Kandel expanded the context of this research area by showing how such complex processes as memory and learning are directly related to the basic biochemical foundations outlined by Drs. Greengard, Carlsson, and Axelrod. In detailed studies in animals, Dr. Kandel showed that the process of memory was associated with specific changes in the shape and functioning of the synapse region that connects pairs of nerve cells. This research revealed that these connections between nerve cells, rather than being just passive junctions, are actually vitally important in the complicated processes of the nervous system.

The brain could be said to be the ultimate human frontier. As scientists pieced together the function of all the other organs in the body over the last few centuries, the brain remained an enigma. The work of Drs. Axelrod, Carlsson, Greengard, and Kandel starts to clear away some of the mystery that surrounds the brain, and this research has already led to practical, clinical advances to help millions of people with neurological and mental disorders such as Parkinson's disease and schizophrenia. This basic understanding of how the brain works is clearly necessary for understanding of the numerous brain disorders that affect many more millions of people worldwide, some of which are just starting to be elucidated. Moreover, these pioneering studies have opened the door to the development of targeted medications to treat such illnesses. I am particularly excited about the possibility that this

research will unlock the key to the medical treatment of substance abuse disorders, whose social impact in our country is enormous. On behalf of the many people who stand to live longer and more fulfilling lives as a result of their discoveries, I extend my deepest congratulations to these esteemed Nobel laureates.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred June 2, 1999 in Greenfield, MA. Jonathan Shapiro, 18, and Matthew Rogers, 20, used a pocket-knife to cut an anti-gay slur into the back of a high school classmate.

Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today in New York the United Nations convened the conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, the first effort by the U.N. to address the pressing issue of small arms trafficking.

The mass proliferation of small arms—shoulder-mounted missiles, assault weapons, grenade launchers, high-powered sniper rifles and other tools of death—is fueling civil wars, terrorism and the international drug trade throughout the world.

The grimmest figures come from developing countries where light, cheap and easy to use small arms and light weapons, such as AK-47s and similar military assault rifles, have become the weapons of choice of narco-traffickers, terrorists and insurgents.

The problem is staggering: An estimated 500 million illicit small arms and light weapons are in circulation around the globe, and in the past decade four million people have been killed by them in civil war and bloody fighting.

Nine out of 10 of these deaths are attributed to small arms and light weapons. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross, more than 50 percent of those killed are believed to be civilians.

Starting today, the United Nations will host a conference on the Illicit

Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects. At this conference, the U.N., for the first time, will seek to devise international standards and procedures for curtailing small arms trafficking. It is an issue of extreme importance to the United States. Not only because of the violence and devastation itself, but because of the threat these weapons pose to our political, economic and security interests.

The volume of weaponry has fueled cycles of violence and been a major factor in the devastation witnessed in recent conflicts in Africa, the Balkans, and South Asia, among other places. These conflicts undermine regional stability and endanger the spread of democracy and free-markets around the world. Here are a few examples.

In Mexico a lethal flow of guns south from the United States has fed that nation's drug war. Hundreds of thousands of weapons over the last decade have flooded into Mexico from the United States. Authorities recently traced a sale of 80 Chinese assault weapons from a San Diego gunshop to a Tijuana weapons dealer for \$27,000. Many of these ended up in the hands of the Arellano Felix drug cartel and are believed responsible for at least 21 deaths, including two infants, six children and a pregnant 17-year-old girl shot and killed during a mass murder at Rancho el Rodeo in September 1998.

In Albania more than 650,000 weapons and 20,000 tons of explosives disappeared from government depots in the three years leading up to the outbreak of violence in the Balkans, according to the U.N. The continued presence of the weapons poses a very real threat to NATO and U.S. peacekeepers in the region.

And in Colombia, the continued instability is in part due to the torrential flow of rifles and pistols to rebel groups and drug gangs who have used the imported weapons to murder judges, journalists, police officers, as well as innocent passers-by.

The increased access by terrorists, guerrilla groups, criminals, and others to small arms and light weapons puts in jeopardy U.S. law enforcement efforts, business people based or traveling overseas, and even U.S. tourists.

In approaching the United Nations Conference, it is critical that the U.S. government negotiate and support making the trafficking of small arms traceable and eliminate the secrecy that permits thousands of weapons to fuel crime and war without anyone's knowledge of their source.

It is my hope the United Nations will move to create international procedures to control the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The United States has some of the strongest arms export controls in the world, and it is in the U.S. interest to see that those standards are equaled by the world community.